

Shortfall in Production of Oil & Natural Gas

1263. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortfall in the production of oil and gas compared to the targets set therefor in the current financial year by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the comparative figures of production

of oil and gas during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make up shortfall in the output of the oil and gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARA-NAND) (a) and (b). The crude oil production was estimated to be 35.06 million tonnes, including 1 million tonnes of NGL. However, for various reasons, this is not likely to be achieved.

(c) The production of oil and gas during last three years has been as under:-

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Crude oil (in MM)	32.06	34.69	33.00
Gas (Prodn)(In MMM3)	13214	16989	17998

(d) A number of projects are being implemented to augment indigenous production of crude oil.

Control of Fire In Jharia Coalfields, Bihar

1264. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of coal experts visited the United States to finalise technologies offered by them to control coal fires in the Jharia Coalfields (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details of the technologies and the time by which the coal fire is likely to be controlled; and

(c) the quantity and value of cooking coal destroyed due to fire so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL(SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA) (a) Yes, Sir. A team of four mining engineers from the Bharat Cooking Coal Limited and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited was deputed to visit U.S.A., to examine available technologies to

control fire in Jharia Coalfield.

(b) The team has since come back and have indicated that one or more of the following technologies could be used with Jharia Coalfield fires:

- i) Use of hydro monitors for quenching the fire followed by excavation of heated debris and coal;
- ii) Drilling under high temperature conditions;
- iii) Infusion of foams through bore-holes;
- iv) Use of expanded cement-slurry mix for sealing of these cracks and stabilising the area.

The applicability of one or more of the above technologies for control of fire in Jharia Coalfield and the time schedule by which the fires can be effectively controlled will have to be worked out through a detailed Action Plan, which will be prepared by the team with the assistance of other experts in

the field.

(c) It is difficult to make precise estimates of loss of coal reserves caused by fires in Jharia Coalfield. However, the coal company has estimated that coal reserves to an extent of about 37 million tonnes valued at Rs. 1110 crores at current prices might have been damaged in these fires.

[*Translation*]

Requirement, Production and Import of petroleum products

1265 SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum products required to meet the domestic demands;

(b) the extent of demand met out of the domestic production and the names and quantity of the petroleum products being imported for meeting the rest of the domestic demand; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange likely to be sent on the import of petroleum products during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As at present approximately 56.8 million tonnes of petroleum products will be made available during 1991-92.

(b) The indigenous production of petroleum products for 1991-92 is estimated to be 49.511 million tonnes from indigenous and imported crude oil. In addition the following petroleum products are proposed to be imported.

(*Figs. in TMT*)

Name	Quantity
SKO	3635
HSD	5089
Others	881
Total	9626

(c) The extent of foreign exchange required will depend on the final volume of imports and the international prices from time to time.

Payment of Royalty on Minerals to States

1266. SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:
SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of royalty accrued to States from various minerals has been fixed.

(b) whether full payment of royalty has been made to all the States till date;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the States are likely to get their full share of royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The rate of royalty on minerals other than Coal, lignite and sand for stowing was last revised by the Central Govt. on 5.5.1987. The rates of royalty on coal have been recently revised by the Ministry of Coal w.e.f. 1.8.91.

(b) and (c). The responsibility for collection of royalty is that of the respective State Governments within whose territory minerals are produced.

(d) Income from royalty accrues wholly to the State Governments and the Central Government has no share in the same. In order to increase the revenues of the State Governments, a revision in the rates of royalty on minerals other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing is under active consideration of the Government.